Medina, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Privates—Charile W. Cauthren, Lomax, R. C.:
CARE CHENATILT (Mrs. Mattle B. Chemuit).

Tignall, Ga.: Owen Goodwin, Love, Kr.; Henry
L. Griffin, Swansea. S. C.: HORACE HIRT
(Mrs. Sophia J. Anstin), Hemnines, Tean.;
TOMME HORTON (Mrs. Mattle M. Horton).

Sparta, Ga.: Charlie E. Jamerson, Bell, Fla.;
Joe Lloyd, Georgetown, S. C.: Edward B. Walton, Suffolk, Va.

Wounded Severely.

Corporale—Thomas R. Cook., Delray, Fla.;

Corporals—Thomas R. Cook., Deiray, Fla.;
DEWEY H. HARBIN (Mrs. Emma Harbin),
Allanta, Gs.; KELCIE HOLLIS (R. R. Hollis),
Brilliant, Ala.; HUGH T. KIRBY (Thomas W.
Kirby), Scottabero, Ala.; CHARLES I. ROllINSON(Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson), South Pitts

Weunded (Derree Undetermined).
Lieut. William Alfred Newton Mastin, Midway, Ky.

Sargeants - WARSON HARMON (Mrs. Frank
Harmon), Pell City, Ala.; JESSE CORK (W. W.
Cork), Tueralcosa, Ala.; SAM LEE (J. F. Lee),
Bessener, Ala.
Corporals - RUPERT GHMORE (W. J. Citmore), Montgomery, Ala.; Jacob S. Nabers, Treblee, Miss.; FINUS SANDERS (W. F. Sanders),
Hunteville, Ala.

Mechanic STEPHEN J. BRADLEY (Mrs. J. F.
Bradley), Birmingham, Ala.

Murteville, Air.

Mechanic STEPHEN J. BRADLEY (Mrs. J. F.
Bradics). Birmingham. Ain.

Privates—Carence F. Ashbrook, Richmond.
Va.: TROMAS F. RILEVINS (James Blevins).
Danville, Aia.; GRAFTER HARIFER (Mrs. WilHe. Harper). McDonough. Ga.: HOWELL. S.
BRUNBON (Mrs. Benjamin J. Brunson). Savannah. Ga.: Lattrell Crosby. Centre. Fiz. FrM. Decker, Mursby. N. C.: DELJOACH FITPATHICK (J. C. Pitspatrick). Ensier. Ah.:
Robert F. Joneg. Red Oak. Va.; JAMEN F. LaMAR (Emmett K. Lamar). Sugania. Ain.:
LEONARD MITCHELL. (Mrs. Jennie Mitchell).
Robertsdale, Ain.; CALVIN C. PEACOCK (A. E.
Cumble). Dothan. Aia.; JOHN PEAGLER (Fred
Peagler). Montgomery. Ais.: August D. Sneasler. Baymond. Miss.; AMEMS B. WATFORD.
(Henry M. Watford). Slocumb. Aia.; HENRY
WILSON (Mrs. Can Wilson). Canton. Ga.; Carl
Jackson. Asheboro. N. C.; JOHN C. LANIER
(Mrs. Aby Conner. Chattanoces, Tenn.; Borman
W. Lanler, Burt. Va.; WILL LEAGUE (Costello Leagne). Meridianville. Aia.; ERNEST V.
MTCHELL. (A. J. Mitchell). Fell City. Aia.;
John F. Momaw. Dayton, Va.; JOE W. SALITER
(W. R. Balter). Opelika. Aia.; Puller F. Saunders, Troy. N. C.; LEONARD SPENCE (Mrs.
Nola Adman). Brewton, Aia.

Ellighty Weunded.

Liegtenants—SAMUEL L. KING (Col. S. Lee
King). Bristol, Tenn.; William T. Landis, Ozford, N. C.
Corporals—ROBERT COUCH (Mrs. G. W.
Couch). Bine Mountain. Ala.; HOWARD H.

ord, N. C.
Corporals—ROPERT COUCH (Mrs. G. W.
OWLES (Mrs. Ada. HOWARD H.
OYLES (Mrs. Ada Whisenbart, Mobile, Ala.
Cook ARDEN R. ALLEN (J. C. Cooper),
ooner, Als. TALMAGE ALEXANDER (P.

Missing in action 10

Total Killed in Action. 529

Killed in Action. 529

Privates—JANES L. ALLEN (Mrs. Elsie D. Allen), Dehoceoloceo, Ala.; Clarence A. Innning, Summerville, S. C.; PETE MAYBERRY (Borry Mayberry), Buffelo, Tenn.; THOMAS F. NEW (John M. New), Gravmount, Ga.; Ira F. Sidell, Mars Lick Kv.; HERRERT UPCHURCH (Mrs. Edds. Lee Upchurch; Cottontown, Tenn.; Claud B. Vaugha, Alexandrin, Va.

Died of Wounds.

Privates—William F. Jones, Dunn, N. C.; Earl H. Tvree, Oille, Va.; WILLIAM W. Mc. CULLOUGH (Miss. Calvina L. McCullough), Fayetteville, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Privates—Mason L. Coueland, Clinton, R. C.; Wheeler Ferguson, Cottageville, S. C.; JAMES F. GHRONS (Jake Gilbons), Aragon, Ga.; Andrew Grace (Mrs. Lon Grace), Eleo, Ga.; Alexander R. Hannah, Tennon, Tenn.; Harmon Hargis, Murchy, Va.; WALTER BARRIS (Mrs. Meatile E. Hannah), Trenton, Tenn.; Harmon Hargis, Murchy, Va.; WALTER BARRIS (Mrs. Restrictions, S. C.; AMOS MOORE Gyrs, Saille May Moore), Vienna, Ga.; James Shawalter, Sienet, Miss.; Etton J. Stewart, Pine Valler, Miss.; Frank Sweeney, McCready, Va.

Beverely Waunded,
Privates—JOHN L. CONNELL (Mrs. J. L. Connell), Memphis, Tenn.; James P. Jesse, Vorsailles, Ky.

Wunded (Daeree Undetermined); Sergeants—Claude R. Howard (Mrs. R. Corporals—Leland Ray, Kosciusko, Miss.; PAUL J. VINSON (J. E. condward), Eaombill, Ga.; Stewart Westmoreland, Thomas P. Taylor! J. VINSON (J. E. condward), Eaombill, Ga.; Stewart Westmoreland, Thomas P. Taylor! J. VINSON (J. E. condward), Eaombill, Ga.; Stewart Westmoreland, Thomas P. Taylor! (Wrs. Loei), Bayminette, Ala.; Marylor. Marylore, Carporals—Leland Ray, Kosciusko, Miss.; PAUL J. VINSON (J. E. condward), Eaombill, Ga.; Stewart Westmoreland, Thomas P. Taylor! (Wrs. Leei), Bayminette, Ala.; Marylor. J. Leonard, Denton, N. C.; acie ErdWyn (Mrs. Mery Rrown), Carrollton, Ala.; Frank CLEP-PEH (Miss Nellie Clepper), McKinsta, Ala.; J. Leonard, Denton, N. C.; acie ErdWyn (Mrs. Mery Rrown), Carrollton, Ala.; Frank CLEP-PEH (Miss Nellie Clepper), McKinsta, Ala.; J.

Hooper, Sr.), Martressboro, Tean.

Sergt. PETE COTTON (C. W. Cotton), Dearmantille, Ala.

Machanic Sovey C. Herward (Mrs. Rettie Lary), Birmingham, Ala.

Wagoner JOE HOLMES (William Holmes), Carrellion, Ga.

Frivates—ASHFORD L. RELLEY (Mrs. Vesta Kelley), Geneva county, Alabana; GEORGE MACKLIN (Mrs. Sarah Marand), Tanners, Ala.; SIDNEY BAKER (Mrs. Mary Baker, Mobile, Ala.; GEORGE W. DELK (John Delk), Christians, Tenn.; COLEY L. EVANS (Mrs. Ida Evans), Edgewood, Ga.; LUDDIE J. HOLLIDAY (D. W. Nolen), Sulligent, Ala.; DANIEL L. HOLMES (Thomas F. Holmes), Ripley, Ala.; GEORGE M. MATHEWS (Lake Mathews), Mathews, Ala.; JAMES D. SIKES (W. F. Sikes), Troy, Ala.; HENRY C. PEARSON, JR. (H. C. Pearson, Sr.), Sunnysouth, Ala.; JAMES L. SCARROROUGH (Mrs. G. A. Scarborough), Sunnysouth, Ala.; WILLIAM SCHELL (Mrs. Bettle Schell), Pell City, Ala.; HOLLIS R. SCOPT (L. R. Scott), Galaden, Ala.; CLEYE-LAND SMITH (Jim Tidwell), North, Ala.; HOWELL L. THOMPSON (Mrs. Pelemas Thompson), Bialock, Ga.

BRITAIN SMILES

Sufferings Make Ours Seem Trivial and Insignificant.

By Frank P. Glass.

Editor of The Birmingham News.)
London.—It is a thin life they lead in England, these days. There is not a single comfort nor convenience, not a luxury nor a necessity of life that has not been deeply pared.

In the United States it is scarcely possible to visualize clearly what the war has meant to England as a whole. In comparrison our own restrictions seem trivial and insignificant. By the side of the great empire and its sufferings we are untouched.

When one lets sink in the fact that By Frank P. Giass,

trivial and insignificant. By the side of the great empire and its sufferings we are untouched.

When one lets sink in the fact that since the war began there have been more than 900,000 British soldiers buried in France, and that for the past three weeks the British forces have averaged 40,000 casualtics a week there is need for no more words to compei appreciation of the tremendous part Great Britain has played and the unutterable sacrifices she has and she is making.

There is not today in all England a single family that has not lost a son or a father or a brother or a husband. I heard Major Ian Hay Belth say that he knew families where there had been six casualties. But that, the nation has ceased to wear mourning, every man and women on the streets would be garbed in black.

The English people have met and are meeting the war situation and carrying their war burdens with a gameness and grit, cheerfulness and determination, that force the most unstinted admiration and respect. Food conditions today in the kingdom are considerably hetter than they were a year ago. Yet, there is not, I am told, any one in the British Isles who has not lost weight. Every one is thinner. The situation is better now because the submarines have been dominated, and a practically uninterrunted flow of food is coming from the United States.

A year ago the submarines were sinking more tonnage than the allies could

terrunted flow of food is coming from
the United States.

A year ago the submarines were sinking more tonnage than the allies could
build and, unchecked, it was merely a
mathematical problem as to how long
the allies could last. Unless the submarine grip in the allied jugular were loosed
it was entirely obvious that there was
but one end possible. Unquestionably
there was a time when starvation and
defeat stared the allies in the face, but
the grip on the jugular was broken by
the British navy, which has from the
very beginning stood between civilization and ruin, and today the menace of
the submarine has gone for good.

Vessels are still sunk, and lives are
still lost, but the production of tonnage

LANSING'S NOTE TELLS GERMANY FOCH WILL RECEIVE PEACE ENVOYS

Washington, Nov. 6.—The text of Secretary Lansing's note to the Swiss minister follows:

"I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

"In my note of Oct. 13, 1918, I adsective and the president had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers and the military advisers and the military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this corre-

selves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

""Further, in the conditions of peace
laid down in his address to congress of
Jan. 8, 1918, the president declared that
invaded territories must be restored as
well as ovacuated and freed. The allied governments feel that no doubt
ought to be allowed to exist as to what
this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be
made by Germany for all damage done
to the civilian population of the allies
and their property by the aggression
of Germany by land, by sea and from
the air."

"I am instructed by the president
to say that he is in agreement with
the interpretation set forth in the last
paragraph of the memorandum above
quoted. I am further instructed by the
president to request you to notify the
German government that Marshal Foch
has been authorized by the government
of the United States and the allied
governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German

"The president is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence when the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the United States and the Correspondence which passed between the president of the United States and the United State governments to receive properly ac-credited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.' German government. Subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the presi-

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

by the allies far exceeds the destruction, and more U-bosts are being annihilated by British destroyers then Germany can build. The weapon that was to bring England to her knees and win the war for the Hun has failed, and all danger of starvation has gone.

That does not mean, however, that food is plentiful nor that the food regulations have been much modified. With those ever increasing millions of mouths to feed in France and Flanders, very great economy in food is essential. There is rigid rationing of meat, butter, eggs, sugar, fats and flour,

Every person in the realm has to have a coupon ration card issued by his local food committee in order to obtain these staples. They can only be bought from the butcher's or grocer's shop where you are registered, and your coupons silow you an exact quantity and no more.

It is enough—every one has enough and no one is hungry, but there is not the least danger of anyone getting more than enough in England. Waste has absolutely been eliminated under this system, and the really fine thing is that it applies with exactly equal force to rich and poor.

The wealthy man—no matter how wealthy—is not able to get for his household a single bit more food than the poor man. Money and the willingness to spend it does not help in the least. It is simply a case of coupons. With them you can get a certain quantity of meat, sugar, butter, flour, etc., and no more. Without the coupons you can get nothing.

Service and Wound Chevrons.

The bureau of navigation of the navy department has issued the following circular letter of explanation to all shins and stations of G. O. No. 422, regarding service and wound chevrons:

1. Numerous inquiries received by the bureau regarding interpretation of G. O. 422 show that there exists in the service at large considerable misunderstanding as its intent and application.

2. The intent of the order is to previde a distinguishing mark to each person in the naval service who has, by reason of his duty in the navy, run the risk of direct encounter with the enemy in which his life might be hazarded. The order has been drawn up with the idea of covering every form of service in which any such risk would be met. The wound chevron is similarly intended to provide a distinguishing mark for those who have actually received wounds in action with the enemy.

chevron is similarly intended to provide a distinguishing mark for those who have actually received wounds in action with the enemy.

3. By its language the order makes the wearing of the chevrons optional. No one is required to wear them, but they should not be worn by anyone not clearly entitled to the privilege.

4. The arms of the chevron are to be placed at an angle of sixty degrees with each other. So that the inner edges of the arms form two sides of an equilateral triangle of two inches to the side. The chevron should be so placed upon the sleeve of the line officer's uniform that the open face of the chevron is parallel to the stripes of the sleeve and tangent to the two upper rays of the star, the apex being directly above the star. The chevron is to be placed in a corresponding position on the sleeves of staff officers and enlisted men's uniforms, except that it is not to be superimposed upon service stripes worn by enlisted men, but should be placed above them where the space permits. Additional chevrons should be placed one-fourth inch above the chevrons already authorized.

5. The sub-paragraphs of paragraph three of the order prescribe the various forms of service which will render the individual eligible for the war service chevron. Eligibility under more than one form of service does not entitle the individual renders such service under several different forms the fact is sufficiently indicated by a single chevron. For example, an aviator under paragraph (d) might be entitled to a chevron while attached to an air station on shore and subsequently become entitled to one for service on an aviation ship that would meet the conditions of sub-paragraph (b). Such an individual is not entitled to wear two chevrons.

6. Additional chevrons may be worn only for continued service. Eligibility for

such an individual is not entitled to wear two chevrons.

6. Additional chevrons may be worn only for continued service. Eligibility for the second chevron does not begin to actual eligible service have elapsed from the beginning of the service entitling the wearer to his first chevron. Eligibility for the third chevron does not begin to accrue until the lapse of twenty-four months of actual, eligible service from the beginning of the service entitling the wearer to his first chevron.

7. If risk of life in action has actually been realized on a ship torpedoed or fired upon by enemy vessels, the requirement of three months is deemed unnecessary, but in any such case there must be positive proof of such attack. Engagement with a phantom submarine does not entitle the individual to a chevron.

TAKE OVER GERMAN SHIPS

Chilean Government Acts to Prevent Crews' Plots. Sanatiago, Chile, Nov. 6 .- The gov-

ernment today took possession eighty-four German ships interned in Chilean ports. This action was taken to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed the vital parts of the machinery. The seizure of the vessels is favorably commented upon by the press generally.

FREEDOM OF SEAS ISSUE

mportant Reservation by Allies Signiff

Washington, Nov. 6 .- Marshal Foch has the terms of armistice for Germany and awaits application for them by the Ger man military command in the field. The government in Berlin is so in formed ir. a note which Secretary Lanformed ir, a note which Secretary Lan-sing handed to Minister Sulzer, of Switz-erland, last night announcing that the allies have declared their willingness to make peace on the principles enunciated by President Wilson. The note now is on the cables. In twenty-four hours it should be in the hands of the Germans; in forty-eight hours the world may know whether an immediate end of the war is at hand.

Secretary Lansing's note gives the first

As hand.

Secretary Lansing's note gives the first hint of what has been going on in the momentous conferences at Paris between Col. House and the allied premiers. It quotes a "memorandum of observations" by the allied governments on the president's correspondence with the German authorities, disclosing the approval of the president's peace program, with reservation of freedom of the seas and a specific statement that by restoration is meant that Germany must compensate for all damage done to civilian population and their property "by land, by sea and from the air."

Pay for Ruthlessness.

damage done to civilian population and their property "by land, by sea and from the air."

Pay for Ruthlessness.

This last specification, in which President Wilson concurs, means payment for towns and cities destroyed and country-side devastated, for ships sunk by submarines and raiders. It means German payment of damages to the families and dependents of civilians killed or carried off in violation of the rules of war.

As to Freedom of Seas.

The important reservation by the allies as to freedom of the seas is believed here to be due largely to avoid a later protest of deception, since it is known that the German idea of freedom of the seas is very different from that held either in Washington or the allied capitals. President Wilson's own statement on this subject, which has been accepted by the Germans, was contained in the fourteen principles enunciated in his address to congress of last Jan. S. The second clause said:

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside of territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Very soon after the address was delivered anxiety developed in Europe, and particularly in England, as to just what was meant by Article 2. Apprehension was openly expressed in the English press that this involved an abandonment of the right to maintain fortified naval bases, which might not only render the British navy largely valueless as an offensive, but limit its usefuiness in protecting the deprice.

United States Railroad Administration W. G. M'ADOO, Director General of Railroads

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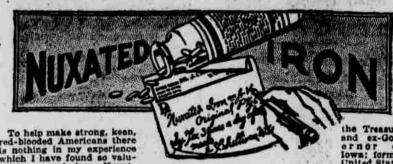
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which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron," says Dr. James Francis Sullivan formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time. It is now being used by over three million people annually, including such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of

Charles A. Towne; General John L. Cle Charles A. Towne; General John L. Cle (Retired), the drummer boy of Shilo who was sergeant in the United State Army when only 12 years of age; als United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington, an others. Nuxated Iron is dispensed by a good druggists everywhere,—(Adv.)

COAL

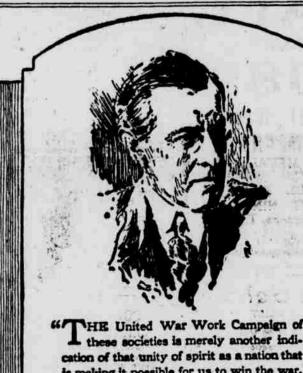
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these societies is merely another indication of that unity of spirit as a nation that is making it possible for us to win the war. That spirit and the place which the work of these agencies has made for itself in the hearts of all of us gives me confidence to believe that the united campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Woodrow Wilson

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There Are A Thousand Ways to help the Government

not only during the war but immediately after the war.

Household Economy Is One Take the sugar subject for instance:

WASTE OF SUGAR

THE following bulletin was among the most forceful and effective bits of conservation propaganda at the New York Food Show last month. It was put out by the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey:

"Save the waste!

"One hundred million cups coffee used daily in United States.

"Seventy million cups tea used daily in United States.

"One hundred and seventy million cups tea and coffee.

"If even an average of half a teaspoonful of sugar per cup is left undissolved at the bottom of cups of tea and coffee the waste would be 1,700,000 pounds of sugar daily.

"Stir your sugar until it dissolves. It's estimated that one-third to one-half of all sugars used in homes is used in tea and coffee. Think it over—how is it in your home? Isn't there a chance for saving?"

Sunday, September 29, 1918.

For a table drink select the one requiring the least sugar

INSTANT POSTUM

Tastes like excellent coffee Postum Needs Less Sugar "There's a Reason